

REMARKS

By this Amendment, claims 1-5, 8-9, 12-16, 19 and 22-23 are amended to merely clarify the recited subject matter.

Claims 9, 12 and 19 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph. Applicant submits that those amended claims fully comply with the requirements of 112, second paragraph. Therefore, the rejection is traversed.

Claim 14 is allowed. However, claims 32-39 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Chavez (U.S. 6,151,503), claims 22-26 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being obvious from Chavez in view of Applicant's Admitted Prior Art (APA), claims 1, 5-11, 15-21 and 28-31 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the APA in view of Chavez, and claims 2, 3, 12 and 13 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the APA in view of Chavez and Lantto et al. (U.S. 5,850,603; hereafter "Lantto"). Applicant traverses the prior art rejections because the cited prior art fails to disclose, teach or suggest all the features of the claimed invention.

For example, the cited prior art references fail to disclose, teach or suggest the claimed method comprising maintaining in the network at least one first function for unregistered subscribers which first function triggers at least one first service associated with the terminating call for the subscriber when the subscriber is not registered in the network," as recited in independent claims 1, 12-14 and its dependent claims.

Similarly, the cited prior art fails to disclose, teach or suggest the claimed system comprising "at least one first function for triggering a service associated with a call terminating at a subscriber of the communication system when the subscriber is not registered in the communication system," as recited in independent claim 15 and its dependent claims. Further, the cited prior art fails to disclose, teach or suggest the claimed network node comprising "at least one interface for the subscriber, by which interface at least one service associated with the call terminating at the subscriber is triggered when the subscriber is not registered in the communication system," or the claimed network node which is configured to give routing information of a subscriber and to recognize whether the subscriber has performed an unregistration in the network, the network node further being configured to give an address of the first function, which triggers services of subscribers that are not registered in the network if the triggering conditions are fulfilled," as recited in independent claim 28. The cited prior art also fails to disclose, teach or suggest the claimed user equipment "being configured to transmit information associated with the service content to

the communication system in order to provide the service when the user equipment is not registered in the communication system,” as recited in independent claim 32 and its dependent claims.

In Chavez, the subscriber is constantly registered with the wireless network via either a telephone address of the wireless network or a designated telephone address (see column 2, lines 21-24: when the subscriber activates a call rerouting service, he/she is updated as “off the wireless network at the new designated telephone address”), the designated telephone address being in a non-wireless network, i.e., in another network. When that configuration is combined with the APA (teaching that a function exists only if the subscriber is a registered one), the only result is that there would be no function for triggering a service relating to a call termination for an unregistered subscriber. That is contrary to the claimed invention for the reasons below. Lantto fails to remedy those deficiencies.

CHAVEZ

Chavez merely teaches that when a user activates a re-routing service by giving an alternative number, the routing address in the HLR is changed to be the alternative number (column 2, lines 20-26) given by the user and calls to the subscriber are automatically routed to this alternative number (to alternative telephone) in another network. A reasonable interpretation of Chavez would have been that the subscriber registers as being located in this alternative network, i.e., the subscriber is a registered subscriber. Furthermore, since the rerouting service would be active, there would be no need to trigger it because, it had already been triggered.

THE APA

The APA merely teaches that, for registered user equipment (i.e., a telephone), an S-CSCF exists whereas there is no S-CSCF for unregistered user equipment.

THE COMBINED TEACHINGS OF CHAVEZ AND THE APA

As a result, the combined teachings of Chavez with APA would merely teach that a subscriber may call from another telephone and activate the rerouting service so that call's are rerouted to a telephone in another network when a subscriber is unable to respond to an incoming call because of he/she has gone out of a network's area. Accordingly, if the rerouting service is activated, a terminating call is rerouted to the other network in which

there may be an S-CSCF serving the alternate telephone (or more precisely, the subscriber of the alternate telephone) registered to the alternate network.

However, the combined teachings of Chavez and the APA would fail to provide the claimed function that is actually in the network to which a subscriber is not registered. Thus, a combination of APA with Chavez fails to disclose, teach or suggest a first function for unregistered subscribers which first function triggers at least one service associated with the terminating call for a non-registered subscriber in the network, or any feature relating to that first function.

Moreover, Chavez merely teaches that when a mobile station travels into an area wherein there is no wireless coverage, the user of the mobile station may use some other telephone to activate a rerouting service for the mobile station, a result of the activation being that an alternative telephone number in a non-wireless network is in the HLR instead of routing number of the mobile station. Thus, Chavez actually teaches that the user may register with the system (and network) either with the wireless telephone number or by giving an alternative number. When an alternative number is given, the user is registered with the communication system but as being located in a non-wireless network.

In other words, Chavez actually teaches that a subscriber may have a routing number either to a wireless network or to a non-wireless network. Thus, the subscriber may be registered at all times with the system (and to the wireless network which knows the address). However, that teaching teaches away from the use of a first network node giving the address of the first function as the routing address when the subscriber is not registered in the communication system.

Further, all prior art rejections included in the Office Action appear to be based on an erroneous assertion that an S-CSCF serving a registered subscriber discloses something for a non-registered subscriber. However, this assertion ignores the express teachings of the APA at paragraph 0004 which states that there is no S-CSCF for an unregistered subscriber. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that a service cannot be triggered by something that does not exist. Therefore, the prior art fails to disclose, teach or suggest any mechanism for how subscriber's service information can be transmitted to something that does not exist. Thus, withdrawal of the prior art rejections is requested.

With particular reference to claim 22, when a registered wireless telephone suddenly enters into area where there is no wireless service, the wireless telephone is still in the system point of view a registered one; the system assumes that the wireless telephone is in the area

where it last time registered, since the wireless telephone has not performed an unregistration procedure. In addition, Chavez teaches that to overcome the situation due to suddenly entering into area without wireless service, the user of the wireless telephone has to call from another telephone which has access to a network to activate the rerouting service. Thus, Chavez teaches that calls are either routed to the wireless telephone, or when the subscriber has activated the rerouting service, to a destination given by the subscriber.

APA teaches that a registered subscriber has a serving S-CSCF but an unregistered subscriber does not have a serving S-CSCF (chapter 0004 clearly says that an unregistered S-CSCF does not have a serving S-CSCF).

If the Office's interpretation that a non-registered subscriber corresponds to a telephone which suddenly entered into an area where there is no service, the telephone (i.e. subscriber) would not have (according to the APA) an S-CSCF which could trigger the services; therefore, no service could be triggered. If the subscriber has an S-CSCF whereto route the calls when the telephone has suddenly entered into area where there is no wireless service, the subscriber is a registered one according to the APA. Neither alternative discloses a network node claimed in claim 22 in which the network node comprises one interface for the subscriber, by which interface at least one service associated with the call terminating at the subscriber is triggered when the subscriber is not registered in the communication system.

Moreover, Chavez merely teaches that the HLR contains one routing number for the subscriber which number the HLR gives as a routing address to calls terminating to the subscriber. There is no indication in Chavez that the HLR would notice that the maintained routing address is for the wireless telephone or for a non-wireless telephone. Thus, a combination of APA and Chavez teaches a network node giving routing address but fails to teach that the same network node recognizes whether or not the subscriber has performed an unregistration.

With particular reference to claim 32, the claim is directed to "user equipment comprising at least one service content for providing a service associated with a call terminating at a subscriber", not to "user equipment comprising at least one service content for providing to the network for receiving service/s". Chavez clearly states that the rerouting system is "subscriber activated" (col. 2, lines 9-10) and that the subscriber can call from any telephone to active the rerouting service (the abstract; col. 1, line 62 to col. 2, line 24). However, those passages fail to teach or suggest on the subject of user equipment (i.e., a telephone). In other words, Chavez actually teaches that the user equipment (telephone) does

not comprise any service content. In fact, col. 2, lines 9-42 teaches that the rerouting system can be activated from any telephone and it is deactivated when the subscriber activates the wireless telephone.

With regard to any deactivation of a service, Chavez merely teaches that the service is deactivated, i.e., the subscriber reenters the wireless telephone network by simply activating their wireless telephone (user equipment) and on the basis of that the rerouting is disabled (col. 2, lines 38-42). Thus, Chavez fails to teach or suggest that the wireless telephone (user equipment) sends some specific information or signalling. If the Office maintains that Chavez discloses user equipment containing service content, Applicant respectfully requests that any next rejection based on Chavez identify where in Chavez it is disclosed that the user equipment (telephone) contains service content and what the service content is. In addition, because Chavez is totally silent about service profiles and fails to teach or hint that user equipment can activate, deactivate, delete or add the services in the service profile, Applicant respectfully requests that any such rejection specifically refer to the passages of Chavez that allegedly teach that a mobile station performs the activation/deactivation of the rerouting service instead of the user or the network.

Furthermore, Applicant submits that any next Office Action including a rejection based on Chavez must include a full explanation of the Office's interpretation of the service activating signal and its conclusion of how it corresponds to sending information associated with the service content. Simply put, there is no teaching of what information regarding content is sent with a service activating signal which implies that a service is to be activated. Furthermore, Chavez teaches that the subscriber activates the service by calling with any telephone to the rerouting system, where the subscriber is first authorized and after that given an access to activate the service (col. 2, lines 9-19). Thus, the telephone in Chavez does not send any specific service activation signal.

LANTTO

Applicant further traverses the rejection of claim 12 and various dependent claims because the cited prior art references fail to disclose, teach or suggest the claimed method comprising "copying at least first service information of subscriber data of the subscriber from a home subscriber server maintaining the subscriber data to a database used by the first function during an unregistration of the subscriber," as recited in independent claim 12. The Office Action's interpretation of Lantto is erroneous.

Specifically, the Office Action asserted that Lantto teaches “copying... during subscriber’s unregistration;” however, that assertion can only be based on impermissible hindsight analysis. For one skilled in the art, registration to a certain VLR/MSC can only mean that the mobile station is registered with the system; as part of that registration, the mobile station is a registered subscriber also in the HLR (which contains also location information on subscribers e.g., see Lantto, col. 4, line 32). More specifically, Lantto merely teaches relates to actions that occur when a subscriber updates his/her registration information and continues to be registered to a network.

Moreover, Lantto fails to disclose any concept corresponding to a “home area” or a “home coverage area.” One of ordinary skill in the art would have understood that a mobile station may move from one VLR/MSC to another VLR/MSC within a home network. However, Lantto fails to disclose, teach or suggest that a mobile station may unregister with a home network or that something could be copied during such an unregistration. Thus, Lantto fails to teach or suggest copying at least first service information of subscriber data of the subscriber from a home subscriber server maintaining the subscriber data to a database used by the first function during an unregistration of the subscriber, as recited in independent claim 12.

CONCLUSION

Based on the above and our earlier arguments, independent claims 1, 12, 13, 15, 22, 28 and 32 and their respective dependent claims, are patentable over cited prior art.

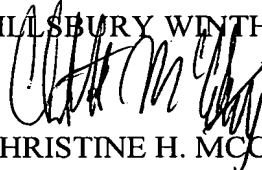
All issues having been addressed, Applicant submits that the application is in condition for immediate allowance. However, if the Examiner deems anything further necessary to place the application in condition for allowance, Applicant requests that the Examiner telephone the Applicant’s undersigned representative.

USKELA -- 10/035,339
Client/Matter: 060258-0290594

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Respectfully submitted,

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